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As I turned to see what become of the bird I saw that it had alighted on a log but a few feet away. At once I saw that it was not the Kentucky, and as the bird afforded me every opportunity for a perfect identification I had the pleasure of making a study of my first Prothonotary Warbler at very close range, as it remained within less than twenty-five feet of me for at least twenty minutes.

Purple Martin.—On March 19, 1907, a single Purple Martin made its appearance at the martin box owned by E. M. Long in Cadiz. They usually appear here before the end of that month.

Cowbird.—From February 23, 1906, on to the end of the month, I saw a Cowbird in my garden every day. I find it the most irregular in its arrival of all our summer residents.

Whistling Swan.—On March 18, 1907, Frank McCombs shot a Whistling Swan five miles north of Cadiz, and four days later one was shot by W. E. Mong about ten miles north of Cadiz. The birds were shot simply because they were rare and furnished a target for the gunner.

HARRY B. McCONNELL, Cadiz, Ohio.

HENSLOW'S SPARROW NESTING IN OHIO.—On June 3, 1904, at Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, I took a nest and four eggs in a rather swampy clover field three miles northeast of town. I flushed the bird from the nest, but could not get the proper identifying glance at him, although I heard the note "tse seep" several times, and I knew the bird from former experience in the Mississippi Valley. On September 25, 1906, I was lucky enough to see the species there as recorded in the Wilson Bulletin, December, 1906, page 136, which confirmed my former identification. In order to be absolutely certain I had Mr. J. Claire Wood, our fellow member, send me his set, taken in Michigan. On comparing the two sets of eggs they at once showed to be the same species' eggs, viz., Henslow's Sparrows. My whole set is more uniform in coloration than his, the greenish tint is not quite so heavy in my eggs; the pattern of the spots is the same. Ground color greenish white, a wreath of reddish and lavender specks on the blunt end, smaller reddish specks over the body of the egg. His set of three eggs averages 18.63×13.55 mm.; my set averages 18.87×13.75 mm. The location of the nests was the same, built on the bottom side of a grass tussock, sunk in the ground and arched over as some Meadowlark's nests are. They were both composed of grass, rather loosely made, but still more substantial than those of the Grasshopper Sparrow. Hence there is no doubt but what my original identification was correct, and that I took on that memorable day the *first authentic set of eggs of Henslow's Sparrow in Ohio*. I want to express my

sincere thanks to Mr. J. Claire Wood for his generosity in placing at my disposal his set and notes. An extensive article about it has been sent to the Auk for the benefit of the New England and New York ornithologists.

W. F. HENNINGER.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKERS VS. BLUE JAYS.—On the 25th of October of the past year, while walking through a grove of hickory and oaks, I was startled by the sharp cry of a Blue Jay close above my head, and on looking up became aware that a pair of Red-headed Woodpeckers and four Blue Jays were engaged in a noisy encounter over a large fragment of decayed suet, which had probably been obtained from a neighboring refuse pile. The Red-heads were in possession of the morsel and the Jays were doing their best to get it away from them. The Jays repeatedly attacked and were repulsed as often by the Woodpeckers, the latter easily dispersing the assaulters by attempting to pierce the bodies of the Jays with their sharp bills. The Jays' principal method of attack was to singly pounce down near the Red-heads on the trunk of the tree on which the Woodpeckers had established themselves and utter shrill cries and try to snatch the suet, but on finding that single attempts were of no avail, rallied their forces and then made a general advance, each adopting a different method of strategy to gain the desired end. All their efforts were of no use, and after almost a half hour of fierce battle, the Jays left the Red-heads with their quarry and flew off, apparently much disappointed and disgusted to the other end of the grove. Bearing in mind that the Jays are not prone to give in quickly and are also quite covetous, I remained sitting on a fallen stump just out of view of the Red-heads and watched to see if they would renew the combat. Several times a single Jay returned to the scene of the battle, approaching as quietly as possible until assured that the Woodpeckers were still on guard, and then with loud calls flew back and joined its fellows. This was quite an unique encounter, and the first ever to come to my attention in which the principals were the Red-heads and the Jays.

LOUIS S. KOHLER, Bloomfield, N. J.

BLUEBIRDS VS. ENGLISH SPARROWS.—At Pompton Junction, N. J., on February 2, I found a pair of Bluebirds engaged in defending a deserted Woodpecker's home from the assault of eight or ten English Sparrows. The conflict continued intermittently until March 4, when the Sparrows went off to a neighboring apple tree and established themselves there. The Bluebirds immediately began gathering nesting materials and displayed indications of early breeding. On the 7th the nest was found to have been completed